

## HOOVER SCORES DEMOCRATS' RULE

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of the result of these forces than in the present condition of our transportation system. During the heavy movement season there is scarcely a part of the country where the railways are able to move our total production, where our producers are not suffering from the immovable glut and where our consumers are not suffering from the shortage in delivery. It affects our farmers, our manufacturers, it affects our work people. Our transportation system is not equal to the movement of the commodities that we require if we are to maintain our standard of living.

"Nor does this problem alone plague us in the expansion of our railway transportation—the first step of which was taken by the last Congress. I may cite another instance of another category. Our laws against combination, which are entirely justified and must be maintained, have contributed to produce and prevent remedy of a growing disability in another great industry. I refer to the bituminous coal industry in the Eastern States. Owing to seasonal and other irregularities of demand the average term of work in the bituminous industry is less than 190 days per annum. If this industry could be operated on a normal work year of say 300 days 125,000 men could be turned into other production. It is an industry in which 30 per cent. more capital is invested than would otherwise be necessary. The cost of coal to the consumer and the risk to the operator are greatly increased.

"Above all, it presents a great human problem, fraught with all the misery of strikes and justified discontent that flow from intermittent employment. This was really the foundation of our late disastrous strike. This intermittency could be largely cured by cooperative action of the great consumers, by cooperative action among the coal operators, by the development of great electrical power production at certain strategic points, by the cooperation of the workmen. We must insist on the necessary social view of the prohibition of combination, but if we insist upon this view there must be some national plan to secure this cooperation to the common good. It does not lie in nationalization. It does lie in some manner of cooperation of the Government to effecting these solutions.

### Plea for More Cooperation.

"Beyond such cases of immediate attitudinal of our national progress we have many cases where great works have not yet been born because of the immense difficulties of our negative legislation. I may cite one or two of these. It has long been proposed by able engineers that we must have a great electrical power line through the great power

## Points Raised by Hoover in His Speech Declaring Active Support of Sen. Harding

**FOLLOWING are some of the principal points raised by Herbert Hoover in his speech before the Columbia Club to explain the announcement of his active support of the candidacy of Senator Harding for President:**

I believe that since the armistice the present Administration has made a failure by all the tests that we can apply.

The solemn referendum is not on the league; it is on the failure of the Democratic party.

My personal view with regard to the practical development of a league is that some of the articles in the present treaties must be abandoned and some modified.

We have since the armistice gone through a period of unexampled speculation and profiteering, and, with all the legislative powers which the Government asked for, we have seen nothing but the spectacular attempts of policemen to arrest economic forces.

When a party fails in statesmanship or fails to carry out its promises it must accept the penalties of that failure; it should be retired that its leadership may be reformed. This is the real issue.

With victory accomplished, the leaders of the Democratic party decided to ignore one-half of the people of the United States and to make peace alone.

The issue of the principle of proper organized action of nations to prevent war will not down. It belongs to no party and to no creed.

consuming districts of the Atlantic seaboard. That we should feed into this great road power generated at strategic points, from the mines and from available water sources, and draw from this power road into every town and city. The consummation of this project will mean much cheaper power to all consumers.

"It will mean an enormous national economy in the conservation of coal and the prolongation of our coal resources. It will greatly strengthen the regularity of output from the coal mines. It will mean great relief to our railway systems. It means greater ability to compete in the world for manufacture. It in fact means an increasing standard of living and a decreased cost of living to a large section of our population. With our public utility commissions of eleven States, with our national laws on combination, this enterprise is simply impossible without some form of cooperation from the Federal Government. It is an enterprise just as essential for the welfare and development of the American people as was the first transcontinental line of railroad.

"Another such problem lies in the opening of the great lakes to deep sea vessels through the St. Lawrence River. Here is an enterprise that will add five cents a bushel to the grain of every farmer in ten States. It will furnish a relief to the already congested Allegheny gateways of our railways. It will develop a water power that is of infinite

value to our people. Again some Federal cooperation must be found. We need no less the constructive development of the important Erie Canal, of our internal waterways, in substitution of our railways for the movement of arterial traffic in our bulk commodities.

### Need More Irrigation.

"We are confronted throughout the West with the fact that our summer flow of water is now practically all unproductive for irrigation and power. We cannot further substantially expand irrigation of land available for such cultivation unless we can increase the minimum flow of water. This problem is a problem of winter storage on a scale that we have not hitherto dreamed of. Again, within the essential limitations that we must place on individuals in the control of profits, we have to evolve some method of Federal cooperation to secure the expansion of this vital tool of production.

"All these projects have a simple result in the engineer's mind. They are essential for an expanding population, for an increased standard of living. Surely it must be the primary duty of organized society to enlarge the lives and increase the standard of living of all the people, not of any class whatever.

"But it is no less certain that any plan to that end which fails to preserve the great motive power of all human progress—individual initiative—will defeat its object. Our Socialist friends present us with an easy solution on paper of these questions by way of nationalization. All the panaceas of Socialism, syndicalism, Communism, are based on the assumption that production can be maintained without self-interest. The world is now witnessing the terrible proof in Russia of the wreck of Socialism upon the rock of production.

"The dominant motive power of initiative is self-interest. Altruism in the form of patriotism may accomplish these things in war, but it will not do so in peace—for a few hundred generations yet. The whole Socialistic conception falls on this one issue. Our economic system has created such an intensity of production that under any form by which individual initiative is lost, we like Russia, could not keep alive our total numbers, to say nothing of supporting more.

"The problem of how to secure the forward march of great production and to maintain the community from economic domination is nevertheless not yet solved. On the one side, the whole history of our legislation during the last forty years is proof that we have abandoned the theory of unrestrained capitalism. The constructive work that we have before us is to find some solution by which we may maintain the initiative of the individual, by which, with increasing production, we can steadily increase the standard of living. On the other hand, we must avoid the rock of corporate domination and its destruction of an equality of opportunity. This solution is not beyond the ingenuity of the American mind; it is a solution that must be found if we are not to see a rise of radicalism from disappointments and lack of confidence in party government.

### True Basis of Democracy.

"This question of individual initiative penetrates infinitely deeper into our social life than the question of maintenance of production. The whole basis of our civilization is that the progress of the individual, by which, with increasing production, we can steadily increase the standard of living. On the other hand, we must avoid the rock of corporate domination and its destruction of an equality of opportunity. This solution is not beyond the ingenuity of the American mind; it is a solution that must be found if we are not to see a rise of radicalism from disappointments and lack of confidence in party government.

"These are the tasks of the Republican party. They are constructive tasks. Peace and an association of nations that will be effective to its purpose of maintenance of peace. Reorganized administration, in consonance with the abilities of our people. Economic reconstruction that will preserve the initiative of our people, that will preserve them from economic domination, that will advance our standards of living and of life. It has constructive ability. It must not fail."

## G. O. P. DEDICATES FRONT PORCH HERE Ogden L. Mills Makes Opening Address.

Harding's front porch, somewhat elongated and decorated with greens and bunting, became yesterday an official feature of the Republican State campaign here. The temporary structure, which has been built on the Thirtieth street side of the Vanderbilt Hotel under the supervision of the Women's Republican State Executive Committee, now belongs to the men's committee, the porch having been transferred to them by Mrs. Arthur M. Livermore.

Harold Arons, chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club, accepted the porch from Mrs. Livermore, dedicating it to the discussion of the issues of the campaign. Ogden L. Mills made the first campaign speech.

Mr. Mills complimented the Republican women on the porch idea, saying that there never was a political campaign when it was more essential to discuss the problems and issues before the people. "It has seemed to me that during the last few months we have been giving too much time to foreign problems and too little to domestic issues," he said. He told of the expenditures of the Democratic Administration and of the efforts, often successful, of a Republican Congress to decrease the proposed outlays. He charged the Democratic Administration with increasing its department and bureau forces since the signing of the armistice and urged the people to vote for an Administration that will place the Government upon an efficiency basis.

"We must put our American house in

order before we attempt to clean up the world," he declared.

Thomas Leigh of Maine, Mrs. William Vanamee, Miss Helen Varick Bostwell and John Wesley Hill were among the speakers. The meeting lasted for more than two hours, and while the personnel of the crowd in front changed from time to time it remained big throughout the afternoon. Several policemen were detailed to keep a passageway clear for pedestrians. There will be similar meetings there during the campaign.

## KOENIG PRONOUNCES PARSONS STEP FUTILE Harding Will Carry All Five Boroughs, He Predicts.

Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican County Committee, said yesterday he had received the letter of Herbert Parsons resigning from that body because of his support of Gov. Cox on the League of Nations issue.

"The resignation will be accepted," said Mr. Koenig. "I want to say, however, that there is nothing that any individual can do now that will prevent the triumphant election of Senator Harding."

"In my opinion the Republican candidate for President will carry every one of the five boroughs in the city of New York and will have a plurality of not less than 25,000 in New York county."

"His letter reveals a sensitive conscience, but an obfuscated intellect," said Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University. Dr. Schurman, who has talked with Mr. Parsons on the subject of the League of Nations, was seen at the Republican National Committee. He said:

"Mr. Parsons feels intensely about the entrance of the United States into a league of nations. He says truly that 'democracies only make striking changes under the stress of great emotion,' and this psychological law also holds good of individuals. Mr. Parsons has acted under the stress of great emotion, and in such a mental condition men often act irrationally rather than rationally."

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